mertianed in my last leiter, must be added too mertian of the Lombardo Venetiae Railcoads.

Many of your readers are aware that the Austrian Government which had built these made, was, to 1856, reduced, by its parennial per for 70,000,000 of france in cash, and a conwhere a te to become due as some as the net pro he lines, which extend over a length of -should exceed even per conton the cap-A a later period, the sare Company our of the Government, and those and the I:

and Carefused into our setem. The same Carefused is a course, but to tourste Le and the existence of a company with and the existence of a company with a chief a feet this sation in Vienna and state of the sation in Vienna and state of the sation of Lombardy should be added and owned by a new old comeany still owes fifty for the Lombardo Venetian lines, on necessary to divide this indebted we to Lombardy and Venetia a labor which day less from the Conference and assets. devices upon the Conference and cannot be districted through in a couple of hours.

P tolerance which Governor Vighaniexte ded

te partisons of Austria, and to the b art; in Lombardy, bas lately led to te occedings in Monze, Lodi and Crena in the people took the law into their own deposing their compounder my ors and city or composing them to resign by main Accounts from Crema by that there the thent was to down ty toe artiflery sent by bring rejustailed.

Yesterday King Viet r Emanuel made his solentry into Milau; he is going to extend his off tree ge cities of Lombardy. The Frence corps wine: still remains in Italy is that of Prince Rapoleon, and is commanded by Gen. a' Autematries; a is 48 (10 men strong, and is stationed at Pavis, Mitsan, Csent Maggiore, and Pencenza. Nothing object of its prolonged stay: conjectures are rife, but it would be entirely idle to entertsin your readers with all or any of the contradictory surthere which the current on this subject.

le Control Italy, that Niagara of verbiage, which, since the proclamation of peace, has been pouring down, through numberless proclamations, addresses, protests, and other documents of every imaginable description, is still tumbling in paper waves incredibly coormous in number. The negotiations about forming a defensive league, and nominating a common commander, have suddenly come to a dead lock, and will probably be deferred until after the decision of the Constitutional Assem-bles, which will meet shortly in Florence, Modena, and Bologon. Activity in introducing legislative reforms continued after the withdrawal of the Piedmontese Commissioners, especially in the Romagna, where the Code Napoleon has been intreduced, letteries abolished, and the price of salt

reduced by one half gr.

The same cannot be said of military measures and preparations to meet the emergency of an armed intervention. No new troops are levied, the Governments contenting themselves with maintaining the enlisted volunteers, and the regular srmy of Tuscaby, in the aggregate 25,000 to 30,000 ficient men. The probabilities that the populations will re-

main in the state of iner; expectation and suspense, which has been imposed upon them as a condition of non-intervention, are increasing daily, the severity of the ordeal to which their powers of quiet, passive endurance are subjected, being aggravated by the meddling, tampering interference of French diplomatic agents. In Bologna a Mona eur Perret, agent of the French Embassador in Rome, is fomenting intrigues. He is always in conference with the Archbishop, besieging the visory Government with complaints and accusa-tions on account of every warning given by them to bons on account of every warning given by them to a peace-disturbing priest, protesting, against the secularization of the institutions of public education, and being all but the head and sup-port of the retrogade party. Nor is Count Reizet's mission to Tuscany calculated to add to the harmony prevailing there. He is trying to bam-bookle the Tuscans into extending a spontaneous invitation to their rule s to return. This object be will certainly not obtain, but he will find individmals enough in whom personal dignity and honor have been blunted, and who prefer the quiet of servitude to the cost and perils of liberty, to form a party, and to break up the harmony which left no room for the leuds and discords of party warfare, and thus produce a condition of things in which a litary intervention will appear less heinous. It a the old saw, " Divide et impera!

THE SUFFERINGS OF VENETIA.

epondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Rovigo, July 28, 1859. Some of us here will not yet believe it, but I for one cannot delude myself with any hope. Poor Venice ! poor Venetian mothers, who, confiding in Napoleon's promises let your sons go to free the soil on which they left you in tears! Many of them will never return, many will see home again mutilated, with broken hearts, with souls destitute of faith in God and man. How shall I describe to you our wrath and our despair? The pain we experienced in August, 1849, is but a wan shadow of what we are suffering in these days; then we were prepared for the worst by a long agony, now the bolt has struck us in the very blossom of our

A few days after the battle of Solferino, our province of Polesina was visited by a corps of 40,000 Austrians, commanded by Lieutepant-Marshal Ritter. They commenced by calling for 3,500 of the 14,000 head of cattle which are owned in the province, and form a principal part of its agricultural wealth. The required number had to be furnished at three days' notice, and was sent to Verona to supply the wants of the army stationed there, none of the owners of the cattle being furnished even with a receipt of delivery. Meanwhile the province had to maintain the 40,000 Austrians at double allowance of forage, and within a short time 500 more head of cattle were eaten up, to say nothing of the enormous amounts of bread, rice straw, bay, oats, wine, and of the wagons and horses which had to be provided, the menace of pillage being the burden of every requisition. Nor was this organized spoliation stopped after peace had been proclaimed, but was then confined to wine, hay, straw, and conveyances for the military transports; and even now the system continues; we sell to-day at despicable prices the hay and other required provisions, and to-morrow desolu-tion is spread through our villages by a fresh re-

And yet all this is only a part of our burdens. You are aware how heavily we were taxed in times of peace, and how fully one third of the income of landholders was consumed by direct taxation. And now the land-tax has again been raised by onsixth; we have to pay an additional municipal tax to neet the exigencies of military occupation; and to fill the measure of our sufferings, the inhabitants of the province of Venetia have since May last had to contribute a forced loan of 1,200,000 floring a month. And not satisfied with all this, the miliflorins a tary authorities have of late hit upon the idea of ransacking communities and rich individuals, whom they pick out as victims of their arbitrary caprice and rapacity under the pretext that they are suspected of entertaining revolutionary opin ione. S., in Adria, had in this manner to pay 200,000 florins, being accused of having promoted the emigration to Piedmont. Treves, Pisani, Papadopoi, Giovanelli, in Venice, who, as you know are the first banking houses there, and a number of families in Padua and other places, have been muleted in large sums by this "tax on political opin-ions," as it is facetiously called by the Austrians. If this state of things continues for two or three dore months, all our resources will be dried up, dourselves be reduced to abject poverty. There

a exaggeration in the statement that each per-

a's share in this amount of taxation and military e-quisitions is equivalent to an average of two years' income of a landholder. A4d to this the cessation of all commerce the interruption of all communications, the disease of the grape and the silkworm, and you will have an idea of the miseries of this province, the greatest of all of which is that it must still be condemned to another long period of

wretched slavery. To facilitate their fiscal exactions, the authorities terrify the population by new arrests. Here, in Rougo alone, sixteen were made on the night pre-ceding the 20th inst., all of the best class of society. F. had just time to escape. The supreme police directory of the Province has issued orders to all its subordinate officers, enjoining the greatest vigi iance, especially over the Government employees and the rising generation-recommending the mediate arrest of the authors of disturbances, however slight, and calling for reports on the state of the public mind every three or four days. The Civil Government is entirely in the hands of the wihtery authorities, and is managed werse than in

le worst days of Radetzky.
I cannot tell you much about Venice, our glorious capital, as I do not go there under present circumstances, if I can possibly help it; and if unaveidable business had not rendered my presence there necessary a few days after the proclamation of peace, I should not be able to give you any ac

I found Venice all sorrow, desolation, and misery St. Mark's Square deserted, the coffee houses ampty, most of the stores shut up. The military, however, amuse themselves by having the band play every evening in the square, and during these hours, even, the few Venetians who repair there The public walk on the river is crowded with Austrian military and civil officers of every description and their families, many of whom have all eady made their return to Venice. Of those Venetians, who have not emigrated, whoever can retires to the country. During the night frequent and numerous patrols beat the streets, stopping and examining every passer by. Gov. Aleman his published a proclamation, announcing that the state of siege continues with the same rigor as before the proclamation of pence. The process against Counters Contarini and her imprisonment, of which you have probably heard, continues in force; Ascoli has been set free; of the 60 politically suspected Venebans, who were arrested in May, nothing is known but that they have been taken to Josephstadt, in Moravia, all intercourse between them and their families being interdicted.

My friend G. and family ere all well, as far as is possible now. I called upon them on the second and last evening of my stay. After supper we read a piece of poetry composed by him on our abandon-ment by the Emperor who promised to free us; we all sat down and wept. men, ladies and chi'dren, and I was at last so overcome both by my own feelings and the really heart-rending scene which surrounded me, that I had to take an abrupt leave. And still I can assure you that the Venetian women, with all their delicacy of feeling, would to-morrow prove heroines to redeem their city. The widow of the late Count R. said in my presence: "I had six sons; two of them fell at Solferino, one lost his eyesight by an Austrian ball, another had his arm shattered, one prisoner. Yet I am willing to give the last one to nake Venice free!"

Some parties tried to take advantage of the general discouragement caused by the proclamation of peace, by premoting an address to the future Congress, in favor of constituting Venice as a dakedom but or the Archduke Massimiliano, but the project failed, fifteen signatures, all of them only too well known, being all that could be obtained. The general hate of everybody and everything Austrian has gathered such additional strength through our late afflictions, that the Archauke, with all his former deserved popularity, and though he had no hand whatever in our sufferings, would at best be submitted to in resignation, but cheerfully accepted never! not even as a remedy of our prese treme hardships, or as a choice of evils. Venice asserts her claim to national independence as

steadfastly as ever.

No one of our emigrants has yet returned, as nobedy puts any faith in the treasherous, hypocritical amen appended to the peace prelimination in the shape of a promise of amnesty, and we are many thousand miles from dreaming that we belong to a territory which is a remote member of a Confederation of independent Italian States.

We are entirely in the dark as to what is going on, and are tortured by rua ors of all sorts.
All the intercourse with Lombardy is still interthe postal connections have not yet been leëstablished-we receive neither letters nor foreign newspapers, and what our own official papers are you know. Is there is no hope, really no hope, for us victims of misfortune who are so badly off that we envy even our emigrants that they are exiles from their native soil?

We publish the following address, presented to the who are the following address, presented to the at the problems of the following address, presented to the at the following address, and Prussia, residing at Turin, demanding in the name and on behalf of the discussed in these bivouses; the last speech of Lord will then he force to take will then be force to take will then the force to the take the force to take the force to the force to take the force to the force to take the force to take the force to the force to take the force to at Turin, demanding, in the name and on behalf of the most respectable and influential inhabitants of the Ve-netian provinces, the absolute independence of the Venetians as regards Austria:

EXCELLENCY: On learning the compact made at Villafranca-ctics of grief and despair burst forth from the people of Venice. A great number of persons, conspicuous by their abilities and station, and members of municipalities, no sconer become aware f it than they discussed it with rare boldness, and sent a stro protest scainst its provisions, charging us to present it to the Sardinian Government and the Mioisters of the foreign Powers residing here, and to invoke their ald and protection.

Excellency, we now present it to you, and permit careeives to

Executions, we now present it to you, and permit correletes to add to it a few words of our own.

The melancholy recital at length' of our sad vicinsitudes would be tedious. Hear the summary of them:

Venice, for thirteen conturies independent, a torch of civiliza-

tion in the darkness of the mediaval period, a mistress of the arts and sciences, the promoter of industry and commerce, the bulwark against Turkish invasion, and barbarism, which threateard Europe for such a number of years. Venice, overthrown by the tempest that raged toward the end of the eighteenth century was nujustly canceled from the number of Powers.

Let us not dwell on that calamitous past.

The Congress of Vienna, ignoring the rights and deserts of that illustrious republic, without listering to her, and will force alone for its reason, gave her over to the power o

And here commences the long series of oppressions and over-

bearing acts of which abe was the victim.

A foreign Government, imposed by bayonets, edious to the people, could only reign by violence and frand, and violence and

raud were the sole supporters of its rule.

Taxes levied beyond all measure and at its good pleasure; pe secutions and calumnies for men o' intellect; the gallows and the dangeon for any one that breathed a word of liberty and independence; every hanch of industry and commerce fettered or intendicted for the advantage of other parts of the empire; these sciences that somewhat favor liberty pervented or banished; sloth and vice foatered; satural conscriptions, thereby depriving the land of its most round; outperlyidens, thereby depriving the land of its most round; south, taking them away from arts, manu-factures, or agriculture, and see ding them away to the most re-pose provides of the region them.

more provinces of the empire, there to oppress other nationalities behold in a few words what Austria has been. Thirty-three years of this iniquitous system failed to curb and corrupt a pure people that loved their independence. Its hatred, confined at first to our own breasts, began by degree

It was suppressed, but burst out again, and gaining intensity with time, crested a conflagration in 1848 of such energy and magnitude, that the Austrian armies, unable to check it, took re-

inge in their furtresses.

The Venetians, being then free, united themselves unanimously to their Lembard and Piedmontese brethren.

In the mean time the Austrians were reenforced, and the Italians, unsupported, inferior in numerical strength, and novices to a great extent in the art of war, were compelled to succumb, but

they fell, protesting, with arms in their hands.

The resistance of Udine, Treviso, and the Cadore of Vicenza and Venice, not conquered by the sword and fire of the enemy. but he pestilence and famine, will remain bright examples of t we the Venetians had for independence, of their in rineible an

ipatry to the Austrian dominion.

Europe remained callous to our sacrifice, and believed, perhaps

Let her are now if she was mistaken

We fell in 1849 but to rise again and recommence the struggle A brutal military Government, that for many years ill-treated our Provinces, wished to extinguish our love of independence by lose returns at Mantua that made all Europe shudder, and by those dungeons of Josephstadt that were crowded with our patriots. Misdeeds of no svall!

The bood of her martyrs and the sufferings of her imprisoned

Seeing that cruehy availed nothing, blandishments were had

surrendered the same less joyfully to the moldier's life.

Later mill, another voice resounded from France, which said that it would make liady free from the Airs to the Advisor.

Then you do Then more Venetian youths burried off to that voice, and streEs

themselves in the Nardirans arm y.

Burning with the love of country, considing in promises, er,
joint in an distinguished themselves on the fields of battley said many of them found a galant down at Palestre, Come, Vargas-Bezzate, and San Martino. They were consend in their last, on ments with the hope that their native land would also

The old yelle has instead been pressed down bard upon the neck of Venice

But lot not Europe believe that Venice is resigned to it.

Ferceity and military describes are now more insolent there than ever. To their former cutrages they add fresh ones; treassements to the taxes are made, not in proportion to a citizen's means, but to his opinions adverse to the Government: they at rest individuals the most revered, and, without trial of any kind port them to Josephetait; ladies of illustrious rank, arrested transport them to desegment; and a distribute for the forteness, and any stand to the forteness, and any stand to the souteness of military tribunals; our bomes are invaded by a licentions and violent soldiery, who drive out the owners or them up in the garrets; laying their hands on property, they earry off corn and cattle. Dismay and terror are everywhere. Such, Excellency, is the state of our Provinces.

Such new incitements to the just anger of the Venetians will render the war against our enemy will more relentless.

Assuredly, Venetia will begin again the struggle if Europe

not come to her sid; and yet prouder and more unumbined the will persevere till she obtains her independence, for this is her right and her superme need.

ight and her supermensed.

Excellency, we have described to you the sufferings and said too the intentions of the Venetians. Permit us now to say word to you in the interest of peace, and of the European equi-

Italy for five and forty years has been in revolution, constantly threatening the peace of Europe.

While the distorted ideas prevailed that dictated the treaties of

1015, and founded the Holy Alliance, they fencied they could do what they liked with the people of Italy, who raised toeir head-from time to time, and nave utterance to their thoughts in retorn. Austria had the consent of other powers to reduce these moughts, had it been possible, to the slience and quiet of the tomb. She attempted it in valu.

The movements suppressed in one place broke out in others

and after a while appeared again where they had been sup-

These futile attempts at suppression; thefgood fortune that a prince of beloved memory, who esponsed our cause, should fight for it with a me: the still greater good fortune that his son and successor should appoint himself the intropid and constant d femder of our cause; the jealousy that was at length awaken 'n Europe by Austria's prepondenance, obtained cough her secret treaties with the other Italian princes and her concordat with Rome-ell this led Europe to think on our wors, and by removing the causes put an end to the effects.

The real cause of the evil was recognized in Austria and a war was undertaken by France and Piedmont to drive her o

The war ended with the nuexpected pence of Villafranca, that rentimed the dominion of Austria over Venetia and the Louisiand fortresses, that stipulated for the Dake of Modena and the Grand Duke of Tuscaup, and that perhaps will permit the Legations and the Ducky of Parma to be ruled over by their former Governments.

To the lils of Italy it knowlet then no remedy; if the or

he maintained, the effects will be renewed, and the treaty of Villafranca, should it not be altered, will give rise to fresh disturbances and new wars.

Has a European equilibrium been obtained by the peace ! Since Austria remains in possession of Venetis and the Quad rangle, with the induction, secured to her through the strength of a vast Empire, that she disposes of through her relationship with the Princes of Modena and Tuesnay, and the claim she keys to be succession of their States; Austria, with her Connectat, that made Rome grateful and devoted to her, and with her absolute Government, the nominal model of the other Italian Governments Piedmont excepted; Austria, we say, whether she re mains alone or confederated, will retain over Italy that pre-ponderance which was the main cause of the war re-ently wards Should matters, therefore, continue on the terms settled at Villa franca, the fate of Venice would be rendered worse, peace would be threatened more seriously by revolution and the equilibrium of Europe be modified in behalf of Austria. One hope alone will still deter Venetia and other parts of Italy from reso ting to extreme measures—the hope that a Congress of the Powers may remedy the misother caused by the distrons peace of Villa-france, by giving to Venetia an absolute independence of Austria. Excellency, it was with this bope that our fellow-citizens drew up and sent of the address that we have presented to you, and

with this hope we have termed to you.

We now pray that you will be so good as to transmit these words of ours to your Government, which, we considently trust will hearken to them from a sense of humanity, for the observ-

once of right, for the maintenance of peace, and the equilibrium Accept, Excellency, the assurance of our homage Accept, Excellency, the assurance of our homage Giovanni Battists Giustiniani of Venice; Alberto Tueschia of Vicenza; Professor Padon; Schastiane Terchie of Vicenza; Professor Ginseppe Clementi of Verona; Prospero Antonini of Udine; Guglielmo d'Osiso of Treviso; Bernardo Bernardi of Rovigo; the Advocate Luigi de Steffent of Belluno; the Advocate Giovanni Bu

FROM GARIBALDI'S CAMP.

A special correspondent of The London Duly News writes an interesting letter from Tirano, Aug.

, from which we extract the following: You are already aware that in this singular corps the soldier generally belongs to the best class of Italian society. In consequence of this peculiarity each of this gallant band is a politician of the first class, and it is rather amosing to find that the common soldler is John Russell is closely come ented on, and the conclucich which is drawn is that all the hopes of Italy now depend on the attitude which England shall take in any forthcoming Congress.

In one word-all their thoughts, all their sympathies are new with us; and if our manisters know how to manage matters well, there is no doubt we shall get back the influence we had lost at the beginning of the Italian war. There is, of course, some incorrectness in their judgments as regards our press and institutions, in their jungments as regards our press and institutions, but one thing is certain, that they speak highly of our country, which they know is a ways ready when there is a nobic cause to checked. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at if, with all the Anglomania which is now prevalent in Garibaldi's camp, the only Englishman who is among them has become the lion of this singular corps. In my former letter I had occasion to speak of Capt Peard, the gentleman in question. He comes from Cornwall, and belongs to a minuta regiment, whose uniform he wears with a decidedly martial bearing. He is a man of tall and colossal frame, nearer sixty than fifty, and is considered the best shot in the perry. Athough he has been attached to Garibaldi's staff, he makes war at his own expense, and he was always to be found in the thick of the fray. It seems that his only object was that of getting a good shot at the enemy, and whenever he had killed an Austrian he was seen to mark him down in his pocket-book. A few days ago I met Capt. Peard at Brescia, and he was apparent that twenty-five Austrians were killed by him during the campung, beside ten who were under the head of 'uncertain."

was apparent that twenty-live Austrians were sined by him during the campaign, beside ten who were under the bead of "uncertain."

There are also with Garibaldi two rather eccentric young Frenchimen, dressed in a peculiar continuous their own, who are members of the Paris Jockey Cub. their own, who are members of the Paris Josecy Cub.
These two gentlemen have been so cha med by the
gallant general that I am told they will share his fate,
whatever it may be. Free American citizens, and a
few Germans, are going to do the same, together with
a Chinese, who, were I to believe what he tild me, is
one of the few who escaped the slaughter of Commissioner Yek at Conton. Most of Garbaldi's officers belong to the upper classes of Lombardy, and have
borne arms with him either in South America or in
Rome.

The former rulers of both Modens and Tuscany are at Verona actively engaged in organizing an army to bring them back to their little sukedoms. It is matter of noteriory that a regular enlistment of soldiers is now going on both at Verona and Mantus for the accomgoing on both at Verona and Mantua for the accomplishment of this foolsh object. With the large means at their disposal, it will be easy for the sons of Francis V. and Leopold to enlist a great many of those Lombards who are now every day being dismissed from service in Austrian regiments. They will therefore be in a position to collect an army of 30,000 or 40,000 men before the month of August is over. There is planty of Austrian war material at their disposal in the great arsenals of the Venetian fortresses. Marshal Carrobett's corps darmee is on the eve of marching on Central Italy. It will be received with enthu-lasm, for, as I told you in my former letters the Italians are no a Itali haly. It will be received with entrol-usin, for, as become first-rate politiciars. If I am rightly informed, the Marshal will be met there with the cry o "Long "live the Emperor! long live Prince Napoleon our King!" How can be oppose such manifestations, inspired by such devotion to the Imperial house he serves! The appearance of French trops in these provinces will, of course, insure the election of the provinces will, of course, insure the election of the Prince, which is only opposed by a few Republicans and by the small party of the former Austriac rulers. I have been informed that since Westnesday orders have been received at Paris to march at once a French brigade at Bergamo, and two others near the Mincio. What all this means I cannot tell, but a rumor is car-rent among the French army still in Lombardy that rent among the French army still in Lombardy that Louis Napoleon has some reason or other for not being satisfied with his Imperial friend of Vienna. Such a

AND THE RESERVE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

Garbaldi the details of the march of her gade toward the Po. This report was soon spread known the roldiers, and I see a number of these notice tellows a most need with joy."

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S INTENTIONS.

Correspondence of The Mannester Grandian.

Lossons, Ang. II.

I have information from friends a inverseal with Italian affairs which leads me to har that Lanis Napoleon's present game in the Duchies and Countal Edgi to procure the withdrawal of the Sardician Commissioners, in order to give the revolutionary party an to procure the withdrawal of the Sirinata Countries, in order to give the revolutionary party an opportunity of asserting itself by such excesses as would justify the intervention of French troops to suppress disorder. A French force, having entered to put down disorder, would remain to prevent its repeated and under cover of its presence the expelled. suppress disorder. A French force, having entered to put down disorder, would remain to prevent its ropewal, and motor cover of its presence the expelled Dukes and Duchess and the Papal Legades might take the opportunity of returning. The only way to check mate Emperor the in this game is for the Moderates to retain power within their own hands, and to use it for the suppression of all disorder on the retirement of the Sardman anthorities. This they have hitherto succeeded in doing; but their task will be more and more difficult the lenger the present situation is prolonged. Mazzini's orgin, the Penacro of Ationa, which had disappeared altogether, for want of support, after its first few numbers, has use might have been expected) revived under the effects of the composition of Villatranca. It is published in Luddon, but being registered for transmission abroad hads its way, in large numbers I believe, into all parts of Italy. Mazzini has all along prophesied the disapportment of all the sanguine Italian hopes placed in Lous Napoleon, and, pardonably, now claims credit if ransighteness. But, to have expected treachery from Louis Napoleon, and to have refused his corticles, now as ever, are calculated to promote disaminion, even in their preaching of unity; and I cannot but lament—with most of my Italian acquaintances of the most determined and consistent I beral opinion—the tree distinuit and consistent I beral opinion—the coast determined and consistent I beral opinion—the coast date that acquaint account the country and acquaint account of the most determined and consistent I beral opinion—the coast date acquaint account the great at decays of Mazzini—who, shoere and dethat the distribution may which the training are too suffering is likely, as one of its effects, to resuscitate the credit at d cause of Mazzini—who, sincere and de-voted as he is, must ever, by his theory of rando a re-velt and revolution by the deager, compromise the Italian cause in the eyes of Europe, and can at best but face the most ardent and enthusiastic spirits of table lite accompanies and majers self-specifice. Italy into premature and useless self-sacrifice.

Italy into premature and useless self-sacrifice.

From The London Times, Aug. 12.

According to present appearances, there is nothing which can ten pt Lord John Russell or any of his colleagues to go into Certier nee on the affairs of Italy, or indeed to excuse the calling together of any European Congress. In a few days there will be nothing to confer about. There is too much reason to believe that the Emperor Napoleon has accepted the task of restoring to their threnes the Princes who in he encouraged their people to repel. We will not at present also aged their people to repel. We will not at present ab solutely believe that it is so. There would be some treachery in such an net. There would also be a want tractery in such an act. There would also be a wait of dignity in nudertaking such an office—an officious zeal, savoring somewhat of the haste of a purceau, to curry favor with a stapid old squire because he has a ped gree. It cannot be that Napaleon III. in his might and in his hoar of victory could be swayed by such weakness as this. Yet there are some men who are best judged by their acts; and it is a very line factor for the Procurach has just hear occupied. who are best plaged by their acts; had it is a very significant fact that Piscenza has just been occupied by 10,000 Frenchmen; that Count Reiset pursues his mission through the duchies, giving everywhere the counsel which the Persians gave to the Athenians to take Hippins back; and that 5,000 Frenci soluters are expected immediately at Parms to work soldiers are expected immediately at Parina to work out the ceremony of an independent popular election of a sovereign by universal saffrage. If the Duchess of Parina could really be rectored to her dominions by the choice of her people, and could reign as an independent Italian sovereign we believe that Europe would very generally reporce, for her rule has been mild and her conduct has been wise. But nuless this can be accomplished without the nid of French bayonets it were better even for the Process and ner sons that she should am ait a more favorable apportunity; for French bayonets will we feer, but too certains draw forth Italian swait an ore favorable opportunity; for French bavonets will, we fear, but too certainly draw forth Italian
deggers. It search tread in this occupation of Piaceaza
the intention of the Emperor Napoleon toward Modena
and Tuccary, where the Austrian Emperor has, accerting to copular belief, confided to him the interests
of the Imperior family of Austria, we are afraid there is
rothing of enflicient force to prevent the success of his
desage. Sarsinia will, of course, retire within her own
assigned frontier and separate herself at once from a
hopeless contest or a disgraceful implication. The
Moderate party, which has guided Italy in her peaceful
efforts toward emancipation, must disappear, and the
scene will be occupied by those agents of contusion
who even the bare tope of this French occupation has
encouraged to struggle to the surface. Mazzini and
the brotherhood of the dagger are even now making
themselves heard; they will soon scandalize an honest
cause, force every respectable patriot into hopeless
maction, and offer a sufficient excuse for any stronghanded measure of despotiem.

handed measure of despotism.

How easy it would be to let all this subside simply by letting Italy alone! How much more glorious would it be for the French arms to have a great result to show as a fruit of their great victories! In the face of such facts as Piscenza and Parms garrisoned by Presch taxes and Eventh agent is take resulting. Freach troops, and a Freach agent in Italy requiring submission to the expelled sovereigns, it is not for Ea-gland to interfere by word or gesture. Our people and our press may express sorrow, and some who have true ed may express disappointment; but it would be degradation to this country to utter van expostula-tion, and it would be to derogate from our national dignity to go into a Congress to mold such facts as there. The matter will so n get far beyond the man-agement of sober men. Whenever it shall really appear will then be face to race with the secret societies; it will be a conflict between open force and secret vio-lence, and open force must of course prevail; but the screent will probably sting before it dies. In such a contest honest men can have no sympathy, and it is better that we should have nothing to say to it.

THE PAPAL STATES AND THE DUCHIES. THE PAPAL STATES AND THE DUCHIES.
A letter from Vienna of the 6th says:
The approaching downfail of Carrinal Autonelli may be considered certain. His resistance to the projected Confederation of Italy is the cause of his fall. No objection has been made here to his resignation, because it is known that if he remained in office, he would intrigue against the posce of Villafranca, whereby new complications would be created. It is believed that both he and the Duke of Tuscang gave positive assurances as to the concessions they intended to make to their subjects. It is probably the conviction that no armed interven ion will in any case be made in their favor that has most contributed to induce these princes to yield.

The Dictator (Farini) of Modena has issued a decree, declaring all these who shall by any means whatever attempt to lay obstacles in the way of the free exercire of popular sovereignty, during the election of the representatives, guilty of high treason, and amenable to the existing laws relating to that crime.

TORTURE IN SICILY

The correspondent of The Times writes the following from Naples, dated Saturday last:

"I have rothing very new from Siedy. The state of siege continues in Palermo, and at Messina, two gross cases of torture, by order of an Inspector of Police, had occurred. Soon after the recent demonstrations, a man of energy was sought to fill that office, and Giuseppe Toscaro was choen. Without going into all the details, a young lad, called Casella, was eramined by the Inspector in a criminal case. As he appeared to withhold his evidence, the Inspector beat nim ferociously, and then had him tortured in the following manner: First, mat acles were put on him, and then a clously, and then had him tortured in the following maner: First, manacles were put on him, and then a thin out was bound tightly round the wrists. His cries were tremendous—'Kill me! Kill me! But don't torture me!' The Inspector ordered the instrument of silence to be put or, and a piece of wood was put in his mouth, and tied to the back of his head. During the testore, a young advocate entered the office, and claimed the protection of the law for Casella, but was thrust out with insults. I have seen a copy of the statement of the case, which had been presented to toe Swiss Instructor, with a demand for justice. I have seen also a copy of the certificares of the medical men who were appointed to examine the boy. It spraks of blows on the temple and the arms, and great it jury to the wrists threatening the loss of the use of it jury to the wrists, threatening the loss of the us

the hands, as sensation and motion had been sto "The other case was that of a cloth morehant refused to give himself up to the police unless the cause of his arrest was made known to him. In fact, he un-dressed, got into bed, and refused to move. How or with what instruments the police wounded him is un-known, but certain it is that he leaped out of the win-dow, taked as he was and bleeding, and ran through the streets calling for justice. I am informed that the Vice Consuls of England, France and Austria have rerice Cohems of England, France and Austria have reported the circumstances to their calests. To-cano is
at large, and pursuing his interesting avocations. I
have one observation to make. If such barbarities
are practiced toward people accused of ordinary offenses, what may we imagine must have been the suferings of the political offenders?"

THE-CONFERENCE AT ZURICH. The Ost deutsche Post publishes a letter of which the

ollowing is an extract :

Austria and Sardinia. This will be an effort of form that may well undergo several medifications.

The main point is, that Sardinia has at length yielded to the wish of France, both as regards the entrance of the fermer into the confederation (all that the journals have said about the King's refusal is now settled), and her recognition of the tawful dynastics in the first during the recognition of the tawful dynastics in the first point is the squivalent which the Emperor Napoleon gives to the Hoty Father in return for the demand of returns it the States of the Church which he a litreed to him under the form of respectful wishes. These training are the most delicate part of the entire question, and also its center. If the congress so mach spoken of had not already been nullified by Austria's resistance, it would have been rendered impossible by the Pope bluself, who in to case would have voluntarily permitted three non-Cacholle States to constitute themselves judges of what reforms the successor of St. Peter ought to introduce into his States. It is for this reason that the Austrian Government has promptly abandone the idea. eon that the Austrian Government has promptly

bandoned the idea.

The Italian Congress that is to come after the final The Italian Congress that is to come after the final conclusion of peace will have serious difficulties to over-come; but should France and Austria continue to agree, it may meet without danger. The more immediate question is not about awar between France and England or France and Irussia. The great question—that affects all Europe—is to know whether Austria and France, after the settlement of the peace at Zunch, will remain friends or not, and act corjointly in Italy, or whether the germs of their old rivairy will sprout up anew after the first three months upon Italian soil. upon Italian soil.

The following extract from a Vienna letter affords an indication that Austria's opposition to a Congress is much less than it was during the first few days after

the preliminaries of Villafranca: The In perial Government to # completely ente the view held by France for submitting definitively the political organization of the Itadian States to the arbitrament of a Europe an Congress. This unexpected charge is to be attributed mainly to the attitude of the Cabinet of London, with which our relations at this menent are singularly cold. It is no longer a secret for any one here that England is doing all she can to increase, at the expense of Austria and the other Peninsmiar States, the territorial power of Piedmont. The convertion, therefore, is expressed at Vienna that the cold way to avoid the majortunes of a fresh war, and conviction, therefore, is expressed at Vicinia that the only way to avoid the instortines of a fresh war, and check these impotent desires of aggrat fizement, would be to obtain from a Congress the guaranty of the five great Powers, so as to secure to the respective Italian severeigns the penceful erjoyment of their possessions."

Correspondence of The London Times.

Correspondence of The Lendon Times.

Parts, Aug. 19, 1859.

Information of yesterday's date has reached me from Zurich. The Marquis de Banneville arrives there on Morday morning, completing the assemblage of Pienipotentiaries. The Chevaller Nigrs, of the Sardinian Foreign-Office (formerly secretary to Count Cavour), was there with Signori Desambrole and Josteau. Sunday was there with Signori Desambrole and Josteau. Sunday was them with visits paid by the Plenipoten. day was taken up with visits paid by the Plenipotentasies to each other, and by them received from and returned to the chief authorities of the cannon. The Casino which the Government had offered and fitted Casino which the Government has observed and need and need and need not to be in all respects convenient, and had therefore been gratefully declined. The sittings will be held in the two hotels Baur, one of which is occupied by the Austrian cryops, the other by those of grance and Sardinia. The first conference, as the telegraph has shown in the supervised by the superv egrsph has already told us, was held on Menday. It took place at 3 p. m., in the apartments of Count Collores. The Plempotentiaries had agreed to sit without the assistance of secretaries. They themselves take the necessary notes of what passes, and these are then sent to be copied out by the secretaries and whaches, of which there are two to each mission. Monday' sitting was a very short one. The usual preliminary form alities having been gone through, the first resolu-tion was agreed to. It deceded the prolongation of the armittice will the ratification of the treaties of peace which it is the business of the Congress to draw up. The resolution is not quite unumportant, since it implies the absence of all doubt that peace is to be the result of the conferences. Of course, if that desi able end were found matta bable, it unexpected and insupera-able disagreements and difficulties arose, the resolution might be made light of any annulled by the resumption of hostilities. But if any probability of the kind were foreseen, if any doubt as to the pandic termination of their labors existed in the como of the Plenipoientiaries, it is presumable—and would have been more natural—that they would have prolonged the armistice for a definite period. It was believed that this was all that note period. It was believed that this was all that
passed at the first sitting. The second was to take
place yesterday afternoon. To-day the Zurich Council
of State gives a grand dinter to the members of the
three massions. The Countess of Colloredo was expected shortly at Zurich, and there was talk of coming
calls and her made.

balls and barquets.

From The London Times, Aug. 10.

What is this gathering at Zurich to end in? Is it to end in simply reimposing the old families, with a substantially unaltered policy, upon the States of the Penineula? After a few occumental recommendations of reform made to the returning sovereigns, are matters to relapse into their old state again; and is Italy expected to forget everything that has taken place during the last six months, and to wake up out of a trance of Liberty to the sober reality of Grand Dukes and Cardinals without a touch of discontent?

It is absurd to expect this. It must be remembered that the Italian idea of Liberty is not of merely Mazziman growth. It is rot even a new idea at all. It is no id idea, rooted in the soil of I aly, and embodied in

an old idea, rooted in the soil of I aly, and embodied in its history and hierature. No Italian can read the books that are put into his hands when he is educated, or which he takes up on his library shelves, without meeting it. His classics—even his school-books put it before him; they speak of days when the country had its own rulers, and the fundamental spirit of the itera-ture is national; it is one which has naturally been de-rived from a state of political self-government, or at ary rate from a state in which that was the natural expectation, and in which the contrary was only regarded as an exception to a general rule. It is quite true that the Italian Republic was a mischievous, factious, quarrels me affair, barren of all the fruits and pleasures of Liberty except that of the noisy sport and game itself. Our idea of Liberty now involves all kinds of the most solid advantages—physical progress, development of national resources, and the lake. This was not the least involved in the Italian idea, but that is nothing to the purpose in arguing with the Italians. It is not of the slightest use telling them, even were it true, that they are better off, and have more prosperous and easy time of it under Austria than they had before. What they na urally want is to govern themselves, whether they govern themselves better or worse. If worse, how does that concern you? They will run the risk, and they want to run it. They do not thank you a but for your bene volence in wishing to relieve them of it. The geatleman in the play wao found himself under the despetie spell of a second wile's admirable termer, which some how or other contrived admirable termer, which some how or other contrived admirable temper, which some how or other contrived that he should never have one fragment of his own way in any hing, lorged for his old soold back again who could rail but could not manage him. It berty with the l'ahans is a return to old associations; it is an ancient historical idea, which is bound up, indeed, with a good deal of mischlef, but still there it is, and they appreciate it as an old right, and do not feel themselves catching at it as a new experiment. But this is not all. They have imbibed sounder ideas of Liberty of late They have in bibed sounder ideas of Laberry pears. Constitutional as opposed to wild democratic principles have decidedly gained ground. The example of Sardinia has had its effect. They have an Italian State flourishing under a ampie of Sardinia has had its effect. They have before their eyes an Italian State flourishing under a Constitutional Monarchy, in which Representative Government and liberty of the Press are combined with the pruleges of a Crown. All this has greatly strengthened and compacted the Italian idea of Liberty—has united it with the conscilidating principle of common setze, by which it has gained in substances. of common serse, by which it has gained in substance and power what it has lost in froth; for there is nothing which gives such power as a sense of reality, when people see that what they are pursuing is not a phantom or idea only, but semething which works. It is the political conviction which has been growing in Italy lately—a conviction which has been formed

The question, then, is, what is to be the decision of the Zunen Corress! Is Italy to take back the Grand Ducal families, with their traditions and policy, and to be told that not only must the dream of the last six be teld that not only must the dream of the last six menths be forgotten, but that all this solid growth of thought must be undone? are French and Austrian influence to combine to restore substantially the old state of things? If so, we can forsee but one result. If Italy is weak and must give way for the time, it is utterly impossible but that she must show the loathing with which she submits. A very dangerous state of things must ensue. It is folly to think that Italians will return even to their former state of sub-erranean disaffection. They will be maddened by disgust. If over trevoit is not open to them, we cannot but expect that the dark abyse of the Italian mind will cast up terrible matter of some sort or other to the surface. terrible matter of some sort or other to the surface. These manifestations must produce fresh severities, These manifestations must produce fresh severities, and from such action and reaction a desperate political whirlpool must arise. It is impossible to tell the sort of feeling which may ensue when the rage of the people—and those people Italians—has been excited to the utmost, and at the same time every natural expression of it is suppressed. We know the Italian character; we know its good points—its gravity, suavity, fine feeling, intensity, susceptibility, reserve. We also know its dark points: it is a peculiarly dramatic type of character, and not at all unlike what some of our own great dramas portray. It is impossible to con-

the consent of the Constitutionalists, can be to throw tally in despair upon Mazzari and his party again. Constitutionalism will be set down as a mere distributionalism will be set down as a mere distribution, and is thing but wild Democracy will have the credit of fidelity.

GERMANY.

THE OUTBREARS AT FRANKFORT AND MAYENCE.

A letter of Aug. 6, from Frankfort, says:
The Governor of the Freneral fattress of Mayence is apprehensive of conflicts breaking cut 'among the Freneral troops. We have just had one here under the very eyes of the German Diet. Yesterday evening, we were entertained by the spectacle of a serious fight in the public therough are between Prussian soldiers on one side, and Austrian and Bavarian soldiers on the other.

The combatants were about 500 in number. The rounds are not serious. The public witnessed the arre, and applauded with cheers and joking remarks. his affair will confirm the S-nate in its determination o demand that the soldiers, whose off duty, shall not be allowed to wear their side arms. A letter from the same place on the following day

The battle fought by our soldiers yesterday re-com menced to-day on a yet larger scale. About 6 p. m. the streets were filled with the soldiers of the several corps; the Prussians on the one side, on the other the rians, Bavarians, and Frankforters, pell mell and in superior numbers to their adversaries. At 7 o'clock a regular encounter took place before the Friedberg gate; they lought with sale es, and many were wounded on both sides. While the chi-f fighting was going on near the city gates, small put an combats broke out in the streets under the eyes of the numerous spectators.

There was a great movement and bustle everywhere, and these disorderly scenes lasted three hours. The drums then be at the generale at the main guard-house and at Sachsenhaust, where the Bavarian garrison is stationed; but as the soldiers did not expect any one would come and separate them, the drums ceased. The only measures taken were to send out mixed patrols who arrived everywhere too late. It is to be hoped that the military authorities will in future display the

that the military authorities will in future display the greatest energy in preventing a renewal of such excesses, were it only in consideration of the Federal Diet and the peaceable inhabitants of Frankfort.

A letter in the Berlin Natural Zeatung, under date of August 8, says that on the previous evening the military and civil authorities took every measure of precaution to guard against a renewal of the excesses which had so much alarmed the town for some days previously, and that's rong patrols paraded the streets; the men on guard were increased, posts of gendarmes were placed, the gates were secured, the soldiers were forbiden to go beyond certain bounds, &c., but the only means which, according to the general cpinion, would have been effectual were not Ac, but the only means which, according to the general opinion, would have been effectual were not adopted namely: the confising the men to the barracks and depriving them of their weapons; and, accordingly, in the alternoon, both in the town and in the suburbs, sanguinary frays took place. The spots where the most desperate not unterso occurred were at the Bockenheimer and afferheitigen gates, at the opposite extremities of the city. The last-mentioned gate was several times stormed by the Prussians, and as a strong mixed patrol, with fixed bayonets, opposed them, they acted on the offensive, whereby the commander of the patrol, a native of Frankfort, was Istally wounded. It is stated to the morning of the next day several Bayarians and Austrians came to blows. The water gathers his account from the reports of indi-The writer gathers his account from the reports of indi-viduals, as it was dangerous to visit the streets, the soldiers running through them with naked weapons; but it is stated that two of the comba ants were killed. and in the hospitals are between twenty and thirty wounded. Great excitement prevails.

A letter, dated Frankfort on the Main, August 8, from the correspondent of the London Star, says:

"We are in the midst of war in this republican city, devoted to commerce and the other arts of peace. It is no fault of ours; our German federal Allice, by garnering our city with their times.

is no fault of ours; our German federal Allies, by garricoting our city with their troops, Austrians, Prassians and Bavarians, have brought this scourge upon us. The German soldiery, unlike ours, is permitted to carry side arms when not on day. How dangerous this practice is must now have become evident to the most obtuse minitary apprehension. The strife has emerged at last from the confinement of the tap room, and made its appearance in the open street. It is no longer the fist, but the sword, that is employed, and for days past no soldier off duty is to be met with in the streets of this city who does not go with his sword drawn, to be prepared against attack by the other soldiers. In general the attack is by Prussians on one side, and Austrians, Bavarians and our troops—that is side, and Austrians, Bavarians and our troopsto say, the Southern Germans, on the other; but blows have been likewise exchanged but ween the last named three. Fighting is going on almost in every street, and yesterday the excitement of the soldiery became afraid to leave our houses. At the Allerhelligen Gate and the Backenheim Gate it came to real battles. The former was stormed by the riotous Prussian soldiery, who, after having overpowered and driven away the guard actually monated guard themselves, and thus defied the decree which shut the gate against the military. A large patrol, composed of Frankfort and Austrian rol tiers, was dispatched against such a foolish act is incomprehensible. It is very evident that the soldiers of each cation should be coerced into that the soldiers of each action should be coerced into obedience by their own brothers in arms, and not by those whom they have accustomed themselves to look upon as enemies. The result was as it might have been anticipated. Then it us P ussians in possession of the guard-nouse refused to yield to the patrol, and no choice was left but to charge tuem with the bayonet. But the charge was altogether uosuccessful, which rather tends to corroborare an opinion held by many military men in Germany, that the sword when used with courage and skill, and under the influence of great excitement, is a superior arm to the bayonet. The excitement, is a superior arm to the bayonet. The officer leading the attack was killed and the patrol driven back and dispersed, leaving many wounded in the street, of whom the inhabitants in the neighboring houses had to take care. To day there is fighting between the Austrians and Bayarians on the bridge over the Main, where the traffic is altegether stopped in con-sequence. People talk of two killed and many wounded, but in the excitement it is difficult to accertain what is true, and it is too dangerous to go to the spot, as at-tacks on quiet passers by are by no means of rare occurrence.

THE DISUNION OF GERMANY. From The London Post, Aug 12.

From The London Post, Ang 12.

Whatever may be the result of the Conferences of Zurich, it is quite clear that no general settlement of disputed questions, even independently of Italy, will result from them, for Austria cannot live without a quarrel, and she has commenced one with Prussia now that she is winding up her war with France. Let Italian affairs take what turn they may, the Emperor Napoleon has at any rate drawn one great, political result from his can paign, and that is in bringing about the disunion of Germany. This is the most excentric consequence of the war. Even those who most strongly anticipated the triumph of the Franch in the defeat of the Austrians in battle, corjectured that each victory of France would cement the union of Germany, defeat of the Austrians in battle, corjectured that each victory of France would cement the union of Germany, and that Austria consequently would not suffer in proportion with her defeats on the field. So fally did the Emperor Napoleon—one of the most sagacious statesmen of the age—concur in this anticipation, that he made peace under a supposed necessity in the midst of conquest. Prassia had mobolized her army; the minor States intrigued against France; a violation of Germanic territory seemed essential to success (for the Mincio, according to Napoleon himself, could not be safely crossed without first seizing the Tyrolean passes); and both Prussia and the minor States had resolved that a violation of Germanic territory should be the aniclo, according to Napoleon himself, could not be safely crossed without first seizing the Tyrolean passes); and both Prussia and the minor Scates had resolved that a violation of Germanic territory should be the signal for war. Yet the Austrian Gazette, speaking with at least semi-official authority, with singular ingratitude toward Prussia, now deprecates the mobilization of the Prussian army as a step without any signification beyond the German Conderracy itself. "The Prussian army mobilized," says that journal, "was only a means of exercising moral presure on Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria and Wurtemberg." We have it, however, both from Napoleon himself, that if he had had a guaranty of Prussian neutrality he would not have signed peace at Villafranca, and from Baron Schleinitz that in contingencies which a prosecution of the Italian war would have brought to pass, Frussis would have joined in the war on behalf of Austria. The minor States, too, were more ardent than Prussia. This, then, was the situation of Germany after Solferino and when peace was signed. What does Austria do? She patches up her quarrel with France in a manner altogether hollow and illusory; and, while resting on this insecure pacification, she turns round to villify Frussia and to resent her assistance on the ground of its alleged insufficiency. But just now Austria was as strong a Power after Valuaris! The blandishments were rejected with disdain.

A voice meanwhile resounded on this side of the Alps, fall of pity for italy's cries of grief.

That voice, like an electric spark, spread and agitated the breasts of our Venetian youth, who, numerous yet select, abandanced ease and bravel the dangers of long journeyings among and ease and bravel the dangers of long journeyings among and the Emperor Napoleon and the Chief between the Emperor A acting and the Emperor A Agoleon and when peace was for the negotiations at Zurich, they will be conducted between France and Anstria on the one part, france and Piedmont on the other part, so that at the object of things which would arouse this character, and not at all unlike what some of our own great dramms portray. It is impossible to considered between France and Piedmont on the other part, so that at the other part, so t